Agriculture Still Suffering From the Great Hurricane—Taxes Lower—An Experiment in Self-Government—The School Problem Proves Difficult — Financial Troubles. WASHINGTON, Oct 33 - Gen George B. Davis,

commanding the Department of Porto Rico, has prepared a complete statement of the condition of Porto Rico. In it he says: "The Foraker law added \$30 a ton to the value

of sugar harvested last year. Owing to the hurricane and drought the crop for 1896-1900 was only 35,000 tons, yet, because of the removal of duty and the high prices ruling in New York, the crop sold for as much money as the large crop of 1896-97 -61,000 tons. The common rate of wages now in the cane fields is 40 cents gold a day against 30 cents gold (50 centavos) before the change of money There are hundreds of thousands of negro laborers in the British, French, Dutch and Danish islands in the West Indies who would swarm into Porto Rico to secure the higher wages prevailing there but for the restrictive immigration laws which protect the Porto Rican laborers.

The only considerable emigration of Porto Ricans since the American occupation consisted of 1,000 who removed to Cuba in 1890, the motive being to secure wages of 90 cents day, which was promised there. There has been for a long time a small movement of laborers from Porto Rico to Santo Domingo There is the usual motive for such change, that is, to secure better wages, which are paid in Santo Domingo by the American and F\* net

"The recent hurricane destroyed the crowing coffee, which was seven-tenths of all the maturing agricultural products for the year 1899. The coffee harvest of that year was almost nil. The crop for 1900 will amount to about 30 per cent, of the normal one. The total loss for the two years is estimated at \$11,-000,000, and this is considerably more than was received for all the exported commodities of the whole island for those two years. In three, four or five years the crop may reach ustomary magnitude, but the recovery must not be sooner expected.

"In 1895 the imports of food reached 134,000,-000 pounds. In 1899 the imports were 79,000,000 pounds and the relief supply distributed by the Military Government reached 19,000,000 pounds, making a total of food brought into Porto Rico in 1899 of 98,000,000 pounds. The hurricane totally destroyed every banana and plantain and none matured until a year had passed. Almost all other fruit crops were also destroyed or greatly injured. Yet during this year the imports of food were less by 36,000,000 pounds than they were in 1895. These

imports fell off because the islanders had nothing with which to buy, and who can wonder that hunger ensued? Well on toward \$1,000,000 in value of food was sent to the island by the Secretary of War in 1899, and 10,000 idle laborers were put to work on the highways at the current rate of wages. "The coffee of Porto Rico has heretofore

been sold about one-third in Cuba and twothirds in Europe, Spain being a consumer to the extent of about one-quarter of the total crop. The coffee going to Spain paid at Spanish custom houses a duty about to per cent. less than was charged on the berry coming from Brazil. By the change of sovereignty Porto Rico lost that 10 per cent. differential but not the market. The high duties prevailing in 1899 in Cuba against Porto Rican coffee were in October, 1899, cut down more than three-fourths and left at just about the same figure as under Spain. Porto Rico has to-day just the same markets for her coffee that she had in 1897, only she has lost the preferential advantage she had before the cession; yet the effects of the hurricane are such that had no duty been charged by Spain the advantage to Porto Rico would have been of insignificant value, for the island had practically lost two crops.

"Tobacco in Porto Rico was formerly sold about half to Cuba and the rest to Europe. The Cuban market is very naturally closed | budget says; by a prohibitive duty, and as the United States are now but a trustee for Cuba and as Cuba has a perfect right to protect her own commercial existence, is it strange that the Cubans should object to having their own superio goods degraded by admixture with an inferior leaf which in New York sells for 8 or 10 cents pound, while Havana tobacco sells for fron 75 cents to \$3 a pound? Will any one say that the United States as the Cuban trustee should have connived at a fraud upon the public and the Cubans? It is true that Spain did this, but should the United States be blamed because the same fraud is not repeated? Heretofore Porto Rican tobacco exported to Cuba has been a counterfeit for Havana. It is so no longer and probably never will be again.

"Some Porto Ricana complain because they have no full territorial autonomy; some conplain because the civil government has replaced the military one; some Spanish sympathizers wish the former regime restored and there are half a million poor people who have never given a thought to the subject of government at all and would as soon be under Spain or the Sultan of Turkey as under the United States While self-government is being planned for the Porto Ricans, there are many very highly educated and enlightened natives of the island who regard the experiment with the greatest concern and a few score of political demogogues are shouting and bullying and exciting the ignorant masses. Within two months perhaps two dozen woundings of natives by natives in Porto Rico and all caused by the inflammatory talk and advice of a few noisy "Porto Rico formerly contributed more than

\$1,000,000 a year to support the army, navy and the Madrid Colonial Office, but now there is no such expenditure. Formerly the Church received large subsidies, but none is now paid. Even the pension of 5,000 pesos a year paid to the descendants of Columbus is discontinued When the military government ended on May last the army turned over to the civil government the comfortable balance of more than \$350,000 in cash.

"The tax collected from the people comes. seven-eighths of it, from the custom houses and the total income is one-third less than that Spain was accustomed to secure.

"The Spanish records show that the agrarian wealth of Porto Rico was mortgaged very heavily and at rates of interest frequently reaching 18 and 24 per cent. It is a fact that when Gen. Henry made the Stay law that prevented foreclosures of matured loans one half or more of the farming lands were so deeply incumbered that only immediate foreclosure could be expected. Every corporate governing body in Porto Rico wishes to negotiate a loan and every farmer wishes the same. There is no law or military order that stands in the way of this being done, but no one will accept the security offered and the loan cannot be

"Every school child in Porto Rico wishes to study English and the military government employed seventy-five American teachers to cooperate with the 500 native teachers. Out of the insular treasury there was expended for education in 1890 \$238,000, against about sixty or seventy thousand dollars under Spain While the municipalities in 1899 expended \$234,000 on education, this year the budget allotment for schools is about \$500,000 from the insular treasury alone and the municipaliies can add to this as much as they wish

"Three months before the American occupaion the reported enrollment of pupils was 25 000, while the average attendance was 18,000 On April 13, 1900, the enrollment was 30,000 and the average attendance about 20,000. The number of children of school age in Porto Rico is given by the census at \$22,000. To teach this number at fifty to a teacher would require more than 6,000 teachers, and their salaries at \$500 each would come to \$3,000,000 a year. The cost of 6,000 schoolhouses each for fifty pupils at this in your binness. No other paper gives \$750 would come to \$4,500,000. It is easy to see

PORTO RICO'S NEW ERA. that including administration allowance for normal schools, schoolbooks, furniture, sta-tionery, &c., the total cost of the plant and the expenses would reach the enormous sum of \$8,000,-000 or more, a sum much larger than the island could borrow on any terms; indeed, the cost of maintaining these schools would exceed the total revenue of Porto Rico by 30 per cent Notwithstanding this, some people are blaming the Government because every child in the island is not a daily school attendant. Of these 322,000 children old enough to go to school at least 5 per cent, and probably 10 per cent, have

never worn a stitch of clothes in all their lives. "The health conditions are not materially different from what they have always been except there has been no yellow fever. The records of the Government tell of hunger and preventable disease as being ever present in Porto Rico. That there should have been an increased mortality following calamity piled on calamity is not surprising; it has been so in India, in Ireland, in China and Africa when crops have failed or storms have devastated or floods have overwhelmed. The mortality increase in 1899-1900 over the normal rate has probably reached a figure one-fourth as large as is represented by the excess of the present over the past death rate in Bengalese India.

"The cemeteries in Porto Rico are like cemsteries in all densely populated Latin countries, simply horrible, hardly more than compost heaps and so they will continue to be until Anglo-Saxon influence in Porto Rico compels the town ouncils to care decently for their dead.

"To clear up this mortgage incumbrance and arbitrate an arrangement between the borrower and lenders, a commission has been suggested, but those who favor this proposal seem to suppose that such a commission could have some actual power of intervention. The ery suggestion will excite a smile on the face of any American Judge or juryman.

"To sum up: the American Government under he army was firm, kindly and strictly just. The burden of taxation of the poor has been almost entirely removed. The detestable consumption tax formerly imposed, which fell almost entirely on the poor and which yielded one-half the municipal and a considerable part of the insular revenue has been abolished. The taxes collected by Spain in the Custom Houses on all kinds of foodstuffs are no longer known, except on liquors and articles of luxury, and in many other ways the burdens formerly imposed upon the poor have been removed altogether.

At least 900,000 of the 1,000,000 inhabitants of Porto Rico were vaccinated in the years 1898-99 and smallpox has been obliterated.

"The lower house of the Legislature is elected and one-half minus one of the Executive Council nust be natives. Here is now offered an opertunity for the Porto Ricans to show what ise they will make of the privilege of selfgovernment. When they have been faithful over a few things, they should be allowed to ule over many things

"The Porto Ricans had some sort of autonopistic government under Spain, but their present ignorance of the use to be made of the privileges of self government is shown in the action of one of the political parties in withdrawing its representatives in the Executive 'ouncil and in refusing to permit them to serve breause the party leaders declare or believe that the methods first applied in districting a State by Elbridge Gerry were recently applied in Porto Rico. The minority acted

ike children and refused to play.

"In a few days the result of the election for nembers of the House of Delegates will be known, and then we must wait to see what use these people will make of political power. Every one in Porto Rico, military and civil, opes that the result will prove that the native inhabitants of the island are fully capable of being intrusted with larger responsibilities.

## CITY BUDGET, \$98,100,413. Seven Millions More Than Last Year-Causes

The Board of Estimate adopted vesterday the ity budget for 1901. It calls for an expenditure

of \$98,100,413 43, which is an increase of \$7.321,-440 95 over the budget of this year. The statement of the Comptroller accompanying the More than the equivalent of this increase is

attributable to the three following items: Increase for redemption of and inter-est on the city debt..... \$3,957,660.93 ncrease for the Department of Edu-3,893,706.60

for easier for the fund for street and park openings... 1,184,553.06 \$8,135,920.59 Outside of the Department of Education, the appropriations for the principal departments of the city government are substantially the same as last year. These are the appropria-

tions agreed to:		
	1900.	1901.
Mayoralty		\$63,755,00
Municipal Assembly.		200,052,00
Finance		542,395.00
Interest, City Debt		12,100,206,05
Redemption City Debt		10,332,173,18
Hents		333,699,56
Borough Officers		51,300,00
Law Department		389, 758, 00
Public Improvements	246,500.00	289, 500, 00
Highways	2,253,844.67	2,178,144.67
Sewers	818,178.17	801, 350, 67
Bridges	431,957.00	431,728.25
Public Buildings	3,820,937.75	3,904,809,00
Water Supply	1,442,914.17	1,525,219.17
Parks		1,863,238.45
Charities	1,896,812,97	1,895,491.01
Correction	787,775.00	758, 775.00
Health	1,066,661.00	1,053,990,00
Police	11.992.503.42	11,935,343.42
Street Cleaning	5,031,282.27	3,001.922.27
Fire	4,868,176.52	4,864,485.00
Buildings	546,525.00	546,525.00
Taxes.	334,450,00	334,450.00
Assessors	42,700,00	42,700.00
Education	14,619,111.09	18,512,817.69
CHY	200,000.00	220,000,00
Normal College	175,000,00	195,000,00
Coroners	165, 150, 00	165,150.00
Com. of Accounts	166,000,00	156,000.00
Civil Service Com.	76,000.00	86,000.00
City Record	460,200,00	563,200,00
Municipal Statistics	11,200,00	11,200,00
Board of Plumbers	3,594.00	5,154,00

2,786,011.06 1,786,478.06 ... 179, 201, 763, 26 \$87, 475, 844, 81 INCLUDING COUNTY BUDGETS. Total \$90,778,972.48 \$98,100,413.43

Comptroller Coler said that 80 per cent. of the increase is mandatory by act of the Legislature.

But it must also be remembered, "said Mayor Van Wyck. That the general fund is \$10,000,000. When you deduct that from the amount appropriated it leaves about \$88,000,000 to be raised by taxatton.

The Raines law alone yields about \$5,000,000 to the general fund.

# ANNUAL RUSH AT CORNELL.

The Sophomores Win Two Out of Three for the Possession of a Flag.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30. - The annual rush between the freshmen and sophomores of Cornell University was held on the Cornell campus to-night. This year the old-time Cornell class spirit had threatened to revive to an alarming extent and several imprompts rushes had a'ready taken place. The effect of these rushes had been to create so much feeling between the freshmen and sophomore classes that the upper classes interfered and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the rush. Accordingly, to-night, forty-five inen were picked from each of the two under classes and these men were divided into three groups of fifteen men each, according to size. The sophomores won two out of three of these rushes, which were for the possession of a flag, and were decared the winners by the upper classes. The rushes were very flerce, owing to the intense feeing between the classes, but no one was seriously incured. To-night the victorious sophomores are partiting the streets in honor of their achievement. upper classes interfered and a committee was

### MATTER OF INTEREST TO REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

STATE HELD ON TO ALVORD.

NITED STATES MARSHAL AND HIS WARRANT TURNED AWAY. Maybe That Settles It and Maybe It Doesn'

-Prisoner Prefers to Be Tried in the State Court-He Is Sent to the Tombs for Examination To-day-A Nonchalant Prisoner. The prosecuting authorities of this county

held on yesterday to Cornelius L. Alvord, the note teller of the First National Bank, who robbed that institution of \$700,000 and who was arrested on Monday in Boston, although the Federal authorities may get him eventu-The lawyers for the bank got a warrant United States Commissioner Shields. When they came to serve it they ran against

to have the prisoner remanded back to Police Headquarters until the question of jurisdiction was settled. This was satisfactory to Alvord and every body else, and so the prisoner went back to Headquarters until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was again arraigned before Magistrate Flammer.

In the meantime United States Marshal Henkel had appeared at the District Attorney's office and endeavored to get an interview with Col. Gardiner. He was referred to Assistant District Attorney Hennessey, who said that no one could see Col. Gardiner but that he would take in a message to him. Mr. Henkel sent his warrant in with word that he would like an interview. The answer was long in coming: so Mr. Henkel endeavored to get in to see Col. Gardiner himself. He was stopped and when an attendant refused even to take his card in until Mr. Hennessey came out, he became very angry. He said that it was not the sort of treatment the United States Marshal had a right to expect, whereupon the attendant is alleged to have remarked:

United States Marshals don't cut any figure here.

Mr. Henkel told the attendant that he was

Mr. Henkel told the attendant that he was impolite and said that he had never seen such a lot of underbred hirelings in his life. When Mr. Hennessey came back with the warrant and said 'Col. Gardiner has no comment to make on this,' Mr. Henkel went out of the office without another word.

Alvord is alleged to have speculated was known to anybody. Lawyer Miller declined to talk at all.

at all.

As to jurisdiction, under section 5,200 of the United States Revised Statutes Alvord may be tried in a United States Court for what is practically breach of trust and a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by from five to ten years' imprisonment. But this, it has been held, does not relieve him from liability to trial for larceny under the State statutes, punishable in this case by not more that ten years' imprisonment. An action brought by Dr. William E. Woodend

An action brought by Dr. William E. Woodend against Alvord to recover \$10,000 for alleged slander has been hanging in the Supreme Court for the past five years. There were four alleged slanders. Justice Andrews struck out two which were alleged statements by Alvord to a relative that the plaintiff was incompetent to treat her and that the plaintiff was a blank blank liar. The other two alleged slanders were that Alvord had used opprobrious terms to Benjamin Mackoe about the plaintiff and said his diploma should be taken away, and that on March 7, 1894. Alvord before unnamed persons called the physician names that may not be printed.

PATRICK'S RICE WILL HANDED OVER, Samuel Untermyer to Examine It-Witthans Asked if Mercury Killed Rice.

John D. Bartine, William M. Rice, Jr., and James A. Baker, Jr., executors of the will of the late William Marsh Rice, executed Sept. 26, 1896, known as the Texas will, which has been filed, had a motion on before Surrogate Thomas vesterday for an order to compel Albert T. Patrick to file the second will, called the New fork will, which is alleged to be under his con-rol. The motion was made by Hornblower, Berne, Miller & Potter, counsel for the executors of the filed will. Patrick was not represented in court, and when the case was called a rep-resentative of the firm appearing for the execu-tors said:

ors said:
"Mr. Samuel Untermyer has just come into
the case as counsel and has asked that the
will—the one Patrick has—be placed—in his
cut-stody for a period of three weeks, and he has
consented that if Patrick fails to place it on
record for probate at the expiration of that
time we can proceed with this application.
I understand that the paper held by Patrick
was to be deposited with Mr. Untermyer at
12 o'clock to-day. If it was not so deposited,
I ask your honor to hear this application this
afternoon."

he necessary to examine the other allexed with before he could proceed with the probate of the will they have filed. He said they desired to examine the unfiled will with chemicals and to have it photographed. He said that Patrick had shown him what purported to be a will, but did not permit him to make a thorough

but did not permit him to make a thorough examination.

Mark W Potter averred that on Oct 11 he went to the City Prison with William M. Rice, dr. to see Patrick Rice passed through the bars a letter to Patrick which asked to see the will he had Frederick B House, counsel for Patrick in the criminal proceedings against him, came up and he and Patrick rend the letter, and Mr House said there was no answer. Mr Unterniver said subsequently that the will was put in his custody yesterday. He had been consulted by persons named in the will and asked to appear for them to probate it. Before acting in the matter, he said, he would make an extended examination.

make an extended examination

District Atterney Gardiner, Capt McCluskey,
Coroner Hart and Prof Witthaus had a conference in Col. Gardiner's office yesterday morning about the mercury found in the body of
William Marsh R.ce, the millionaire. Coroner
Hart announced after the conference that Prof.
Witthaus would talk with Dr. Curry, Rice's
physician, before he would supplement his
formal report to Coroner Hart with any
opinion on the question whether mercury
caused Mr. Rice's death or not

Compressed Air Car Kills Horse Car Driver. Samuel Starr, 38 years old, a driver on the Avenue B horse car line, was changing his

THEATRICAL NOTES.

B'anche Waish Appears in a Beautiful Revival of "More Than Queen."

Blanche Walsh was a beautiful sight at the Broadway in the rich gowns of Josephine Bonaparte in the revival of "More Than Queen. But her attractiveness was more than physical She acted the rather unsympathetic rôle with distinction, grace and power. She was particularly effective in the second and fourth acts; when she pleaded outside Napoleon's door, with only a semblance of seriousness and when she again begged, this time for her whole life's happiness. Miss Walsh was a worthy iccessor to Jane Hading and Julia Arthur in the part. The sumptuous mounting that Miss Arthur gave Émile Bergerat's drama was used, with such freshening as its use last Alvord's counsel, who has an idea that his season required. William Harris impersonclient will fare better in the State courts than | ated Napoleon as satisfactorily as he did i

When they came to serve it they ran against. Alvord's counsel, who has an idea that his client will fare better in the State courts than he would in the Federal courts. There was a short, sharp dispute, in which District Attorney Gardiner had a part. Mr. Gardiner and Magistrate Flammer agreed that the latter had jurisdiction in the case, and the Magistrate dedect to hold an examination. Commissioner Shields's warrant was ignored and United States Marshal William Henkel went away. United States District Attorney Burnett said yesterfay that he believed the case should come under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts first. He announced his intention of going to the Centre street police court to-ady to ask Magistrate Flammer to deliver the note teller to the United States authorities.

When Alvord was taken from Police Headquarters he came out of the Muberry street door while a crowd lying in wait, many of them with cameras, hung around the Mott street door. Detectives Armstrong and Carey were with Alvord. They walked down Muberry street to Grand, then through to Centre and down to the Criminal Courts building. Alvord was not handcuffed. Detective Armstrong gave him a cigar, which he smoked with evident relish. He was dressed in a gray check coat and waistcoat and a pair of blue striped trousers. The only jewelry he wore were a pin and locket set with small diamonds. On the whole, he was rather shabby in appearance.

There was a crowd in the Centre street court room, but Sergt. Langdon cleared them out, and then Alvord wasarraigned before Magistrate flammer. He appeared to be very much unconcerned. Detective Armstrong told the Magistrate that a warrant had been issued by the Federal authorities, and that he would like to have the prisoner remanded back to Police Headquarters until 8 octooch in the action of jurisdiction was settled.

The Commissioner Shields's warrant had been deservedly successful. Miss Walsh was frequently as det of Northern Arthur provided at Paimer's about eight value of the production to the

The Hashims are negotiating with James ( Jack for the lease of the Theatre Comique.

# MISS DALY ENGAGED.

Montana Copper King's Daughter to Marry H. Carroll Brown of Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Oct. 30. - The engagement o

Miss Margaret Daly, eldest daughter of Marcus Daly, the multi-millionaire and copper king of Montana, to H. Carroll Brown of this city is announced. Mr. Brown is a member of the announced. Mr. Brown is a member of the firm of Brown, Cooper & Co. bankers and brokers, and is the eldest son of George Brown of Brooklandwood, Baltimore county. His mother was before her marriage Miss Fanny Winchester, and was a famous Baltimore beauty. Mr. Brown belongs to the Maryland Club, the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club and the Bachelors' Cotillon Club. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Junior Cotillon Club and master of the hounds pro tem. of the Green Spring Valley Fox Hunting Club.

said \*Col. Gardiner has no comment to make on this," Mr. Henkel went out of the office without another word.

When Alvord's case came up at 3 o'clock Mr. Henkel explained his position to Magistrate Flammer, showed the warrant and said that he had come for the prisoner. Col. Gardiner stepped up and said that as Alvord's offence was clearly one against the people of the State of New York, the county authorities had jurisdiction. He cited one or two precedents. Lawyer F. A. Baker, who appeared for the bank, said that he thought the Federal authorities had jurisdiction in the case of the robbery of a national bank. He favored turning the prisoner over to Marshal Henkel. Lawyer Miller for Alvord protested against this and said that the Federal authorities had no jurisdiction.

"Well," said the Magistrate after hearing both sides, "the law plainly says that war man arraigned here shall have a hearing. This prisoner is entitled to a hearing and I will commit him to the Tombs without bail until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Detective Armstrong made a short affidavit on which Alvord was committed. Marshal Henkel went away looking very much put out, Vice-President Hine of the First National said that he had nothing more to say about Alvord's case, save that he did not believe that the name of the broker through whom Alvord's alleged to have speculated was known to anybody. Lawyer Miller declined to talk

The wedding of Miss Ethel Musier Taintor and John Harp r took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gues E. Taintor, 128 West Fiftyand Mrs. Gies E. Taintor, 128 West Fiftyseventh street. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation,
performed the ceremony. The bride was given
away by her father, Giles E. Taintor. Miss
Anna Harper was maid of honor. There were
no bridesmaids. J. Henry Harper assisted the
bridegroom as best man. Giles A. Taintor,
brother of the bride, Leonard F. Nicoll, Harrison H. Boyd and William Hard served as
usbers. Only the relatives of the couple son H. Boyd and William Hard served as ushers. Only the relatives of the couple witnessed the ceremon, which was followed by a reception from 4 until 6 o'clock.

Miss Gertrude Agnes Evans and Lather Ed. nunds Pric were married yesterday afternoor at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs William T. Evans, Wentworth Manor, Mentelair William T. Evans, Wentworth Manor, Moniciair, N. J. The Rev. Richard Cobden, rec'er of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Larchmont, N. Y. performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father. Little Marion Price, the bridevroom's niece, attended as flower maiden. Miss Florence A. Evans and Miss Mabel Evans, sisters of the bride, were the bridesmaids. The reception after the ceremony was from 5 until 7 o'clock. There was a special train service for the guests from this city.

# Divorced From Alice Rollins Crane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20. -Col. L. P. Crane of Rollins Crane, a magazine and newspaper writer. They were married in Los Angeles in June, 1834 but Col. Crane alleged that his wife deserted him in 1899 after she came back from the Klondike. She filed no answer.

HARPER-TAINTON .- On Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1900. at 128 West 57th st., by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, John Harper to Ethel Musler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giles E. Tainton.

MARRIED.

KETCHUM.-At Saugatuck, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1900, Franklyn Miller eldest son of the

Funeral private. KING. On Monday, Oct. 29, 1900, at her residence, 38 East 21st st. Caroline, widow of James G. King, in the 81st year of her age.

late Morris Ketchum.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th av. and 2 | st st., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1900, at 9 45 A. M. Interment at Jamaica. L. I. Special car. MOWER. On Sunday, Oct. 28, 1900, Mandeville, son of the late Thomas G. Mower, M. D. surgeon

United States Army.
Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church. 53d st. and 5th av., on Thursday. Nov. 1, 1990, at 10

NILVS. At Bedford Park, on Tuesday morping, Oct. 30, 1900, William Watson Niles, in his 79th Funeral services at his late residence, Woodlawn road, Bedford Park, on Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900, at

& o'clock, or on arrival of Harlem R. R. train

leaving Grand Central Station, 42d st. at 2:15 STRIKER.-At Trenton, N. J. on Monday, Oct. 29, 1900, Gen Willam S. Stryker, in the 63d, year of his age. Funeral services at the Pirst Presbyteri an Church Trenton, on Thursday, Nov. 1, 1960, at 2 o'clock

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI .- With deep regiet announcement is made of the decease on the, 28th inst, of the Hon William Scudder Stryker Ll., D., President of New Je sey Cincinnati. Members of the Society of the Cincinnati are requested to assend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, East State st., Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900, at 2 o'clock P M. ASA BIRD GARDINER.

Secretary General.

Oct. 30, 1900.

Mew Bublications.

Mew Bublications.

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD'S NEW NOVEL IN THE PALACE OF THE

KING will be published on Saturday, November 3d, but owing to that day being a holiday the Publishers will endeavor to have copies in all the book stores on the previous day.

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT'S NEW NOVEL THE LIFE AND DEATH OF

RICHARD YEA-AND-NAY will be published on Saturday, November 3d, but owing to that day being a holiday the Publishers will endeavor to have copies in all the book stores on the previous day.

A NEW NOVEL BY B. K. BENSON, ENTITLED WHO GOES THERE? THE STORY OF A SPY IN THE CIVIL WAR will be

published on Saturday, November 3d, but owing to that day being a holiday the Publishers will endeavor to have copies in all the book stores on the previous day.

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL'S NEW NOVEL, ENTITLED THE HOSTS OF THE

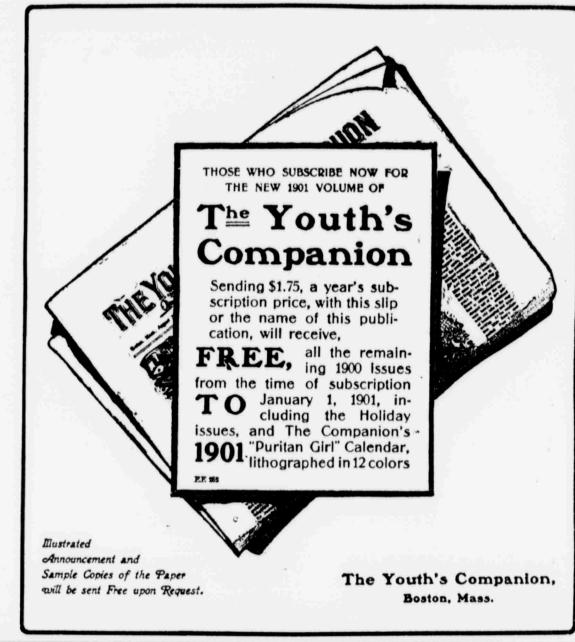
LORD will be published November 8th, immediately after the

THE 100TH THOUSAND OF MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN'S NEW NOVEL THE REIGN

OF LAW is on the press and will be in the hands of booksellers next week.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,

66 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.



THREE HURT AT THE CROSSING. Engine Strikes Carriage Containing Two

Women-Coachman Badly Injured. JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 30. - The Misses Isabel and Minnine Smyth of New York city had a narrow escape from death at the Beaver street crossing last night. They arrived on the train which reaches here at 10:30 o'clock, on their way to visit their sister, Mrs. H. W. Lyall of 96 this city has secured a divorce from Alice Bryant avenue. A carriage had been sent to the depot for them with Joseph Pedusky, Mrs. Lyall's coachman, on the box. When near the old south side track at Beaver street the coachold south side track at Benyer street the coach-man noticed a light a short distance above the crossing and, thinking that it was a stalled locomotive he drove his team across the tracks. Hardly had the horses gotten clear of the tracks when the crash came. The locomotive struck the carriage squarely in the middle and the occupants were thrown out. Miss Isabel Smyth sustained concussion of the brain and was cut and bruised. Her sister was also hadly cut and bruised. The coachman was badly injured. badly injured.

The victims of the accident were taken to the residence of Mrs. Lyall, where Dr. Wood attended them. They will all recover.

Steinway

## Steinway & Sons Pianos in Light Natural Woods

Recognizing that the prevailing taste in interior decoration requires piano cases in correspondingly delicate colors, we place on sale to-day in our special salesroom a limited number of instruments in satinwood, white mahogany, and other delicate natural woods, at prices approximating those of our regular styles in dark cases.

109 E. 14.h Street Near Union Square

HASCALL DIVORCE AGAIN.

Referee's Report Not Secret-Indictment for Libelling the Judge.

A construction of the law by Justice Bischoff f the Supreme Court yesterday may bring about a change in the rule of the County Clerk's office that the reports of referees in divorce cases are not public and may prevent the concealment of much that has heretofore been enveloped in secrecy. A reporter asked to see the report of John H.Judge as referee in the case of Virginia K. Hascall against Justice Theodore F. Hascall of the City Court, which has been held from the public along with the pleadings and evidence. Justice Bischoff promptly said that the report was a public document, the same as the decree. Down went the reporter to Deputy County Clerk Fahrbach and asked for the report, telling of the ruling of Justice Bischoff.

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Mr. Fahrbach went at once before Justice Bischoff with the reporter and explained that it had always been the rule of the office to keep the reports of referees in divorce cases from the public. Successive County Clerks have taken that view of the law. The Judge said that the construction was wrong. Mr. Fahrbach said that the report in this case was firmly fixed to the evidence and he did not believe he had the right to tear it apart. Justice Bischoff said that he mght be right about that but told the reporter that if he applied in Special Term for an order to see the report the Judge sitting there would undoubtedly grant the motion. The report of the referee must contain the findings of fact and the conclusions of law in

findings of fact and the case.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Erwin Wardman, publisher of the New York Press for publishing a libel against Justice Bischoff in connection with the Hascall case. Mr. Wardman

COST OF A HUSBAND TO MRS. MOORE. Real Estate to Marry Mr. Adams.

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 30 -By her marriage o-day to Mr. Adams, Mrs. Hattie E Moore cut herself off from an income of \$1,000 a year and the use of real estate valued at nearly \$10,000. She is the widow of Alfred E. Moore, who was known as an aeronaut, and who provided in his will that his wife should lose the use of this property if she married again before her youngest child became 20 years old. Mr. Adams is one of the executors of the will and has a large sallry as president of the Moore Bolt Company. in which the estate is heavily interested.

MARYLAND HIT BY SOUND BOAT. Collision in the East River Fog-Transfer

Boat Not Much Hurt. The big transfer sidewheeler Maryland bound up the East River for Harlem, and the freight steamboat City of Fall River, bound down, from Fall River, collided in the fog off Fourth street vesterday morning. The Fall River freighter's bow was badly stove. She put into the dock of the Morgan Iron Works, at

25° C. - LANDER'S Morgan's "Freemasonry," Artemus Ward. PRATT, 161 6th av. LANDER'S "ODD FELLOWSHIP."

the foot of Ninth street, where canvas was drawn over her bows to prevent her from filling. Her cargo was then discharged. The Marydand's port guard rail was slightly damaged. She continued her trin. The tity of Fall River will go into dry dock for repairs.

# The Cripple

Who is crippled by accident or deformity hardly understands the meaning of the word "crippled" as compared with the victim of rheumatism. He is not only bent and twisted, but also racked with pain so cruel that he envies the crip-

leg, whistling as he goes. Rheu-matism is known to-day as a blood disease. It can only be cured through the blood. That powerful blood-purifying med-icine, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, cleanses the

ple who stumps along on a wooden

blood of the acid poisons which cause rheumatism. the blood is cleansed the rheumatism is There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it is

absolutely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

all other narcotics.

Mr. R. J. McKnight,
of Cades, Williamsburg
County, S. C., writes:
"I had been troubled
with rheumatism for
twelve years, so bad
at times I could not leave my bed. I was
badly crippled. Tried many doctors, and two
of them gave me up to die. None of them
did me any good. The pains in my back, hips
and legs (and at times in my head), would
nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad.
Everybody who saw me said I must die. I
took five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,
and four vials of 'Feilets', and to-day my health
is good, after suffering twelve years with rheumatism."

The sluggish liver can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Polleta.